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Agenda items 13, 19 (a), 105 and 115

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 2 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the Chair's summary of the governmental expert meeting that was held in Doha from 27 to 29 September 2014, on the preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2015 (see annex). The meeting was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/185.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13, 19 (a), 105 and 115.

(*Signed*) Alya Ahmed Saif **Al-Thani**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-62812 (E) 231014

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Annex to the letter dated 2 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Governmental expert meeting on the preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Doha, 27-29 September 2014)

Chair's summary

1. A governmental expert group meeting on the preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 27 to 29 September 2014, was organized by the Government of the State of Qatar in its capacity as host of the Thirteenth Congress. States Members of the United Nations together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the secretariat of the Thirteenth Congress, participated in the meeting.

2. The meeting provided an opportunity for experts from the regional groups and members of the Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to engage fully in the substantive preparations for the Thirteenth Congress and demonstrated the strong commitment of Qatar to ensuring that the Thirteenth Congress fulfils the mandate given to it by the Commission and the General Assembly.

3. The meeting was convened to facilitate discussion on the contribution that the Thirteenth Congress could make to the deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/22, and to gather views on the way forward for the substantive preparation of the draft Doha declaration (see the agenda, contained in enclosure I, and the concept note, contained in enclosure II).

1. Contribution that the Thirteenth Congress could make to the post-2015 development agenda

4. All delegations warmly thanked the Government of Qatar for its generous hospitality and for providing Member States with an important platform to have a dialogue on the preparations for and on the outcome of the Thirteenth Congress. Delegations commended Qatar for taking this initiative and noted with appreciation that the meeting was the first opportunity for countries to meet and exchange views before the beginning of the process of informal consultations on the final outcome of the Congress. They added that the occasion was extremely useful and rewarding.

5. UNODC introduced a draft report on how the Thirteenth Congress could contribute to the post-2015 development agenda, following the process established by the General Assembly. Many speakers noted that the Congress would provide a unique opportunity for Member States and a broad spectrum of practitioners and relevant stakeholders, including civil society and academia, not only to discuss challenges and priorities in crime prevention and criminal justice, but also to highlight the links between crime prevention and criminal justice, the rule of law, human rights protection and sustainable development. Furthermore, they stressed the importance for Member States to have a consistent approach, at both the national

and international levels, in discussions on the post-2015 development agenda in various forums and processes.

6. Speakers thanked the secretariat for making available a well-structured draft report in which the need for a comprehensive approach to crime prevention and criminal justice had been underscored. They also noted that the draft report was based on a limited number of responses and that it would be desirable for additional responses to be considered, to ensure that the report reflected the broadest possible range of issues of interest to Member States.

7. It was emphasized that the Thirteenth Congress was uniquely placed to contribute to the important discussions on the post-2015 development agenda and, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to follow up on this agenda.

8. Speakers highlighted that many issues reflected in the draft report had also been mentioned in the reports of the four regional preparatory meetings, which demonstrated that there was a convergence in the priorities of Member States.

9. Many participants elaborated on the links between crime prevention and sustainable development, noting that the two were mutually reinforcing and that the criminal justice system and the institutions comprising it formed a key pillar of sustainable development.

10. Speakers stressed the importance of early prevention, underscoring the role of primary education for all children, which is important for developing a culture of lawfulness, as well as the relevance of instilling shared values on upholding the rule of law, as a crucial element of sustainable development.

11. In terms of gender equality, it was noted that violence against women, as well as the empowerment of women and girls, needed to be properly addressed.

12. In addition, it was considered important to highlight the concept of common and shared responsibility in the broader area of crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as technical assistance and capacity-building.

13. Speakers emphasized the necessity of integrating into overall rule of law efforts issues related to children, especially children deprived of their liberty and those who come into contact with the criminal justice system, including as witnesses and victims of crime.

14. Speakers stressed the important role that youth play in crime prevention and criminal justice and in sustainable development, as well as the need to provide sufficient opportunities, including decent employment, to youth and working migrants. Efforts aimed at alleviating poverty and inequality, in particular among youth, were also considered to be closely linked to more effective crime prevention and criminal justice policies.

15. Some speakers emphasized the importance of reaffirming the commitment of countries to fighting and ending impunity, which was directly linked to security, the safety of citizens and the elimination of safe havens for criminal conduct. The issue of impunity was extremely important, as it was deemed to have adverse effects on sustainable development. Furthermore, the importance of finding an effective balance between deterrence and prevention was mentioned.

16. Speakers also noted the links between justice and the rule of law and sustainable development in relation to the post-2015 development agenda. The importance of human security, transitional justice and reconciliation processes, as well as the relevance of stability and reconstruction in post-conflict areas were also mentioned.

17. Some speakers stressed the need to strengthen regional, subregional and international cooperation in making special efforts to tackle the factors that foster crime, terrorism and extremism.

18. Some delegations raised the need to include additional crime prevention and criminal justice priorities in the report and to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters.

19. Delegations also stressed the importance of building capacity and providing technical assistance to national justice and law enforcement officials. In that regard, it was highlighted that UNODC performed a valuable function, using its expertise to strengthen the capacity of the criminal justice system and its institutions to promote the rule of law in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

20. Also highlighted was the desirability of Member States having at their disposal tools to assess their own progress in implementing their commitments in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice and in promoting the rule of law for the achievement of the sustainable development goals. The expertise that UNODC could offer in that regard was stressed.

21. The participants in the meeting expressed appreciation for the fact that the report prepared by the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (A/68/970) reflected the crucial role that the criminal justice system and its constituent institutions could play as a pillar for the achievement of sustainable development. Emphasis was placed on keeping mention of the mutually reinforcing relationship between the rule of law and sustainable development in the final outcome of the post-2015 development agenda. In particular, the participants noted the importance of proposed goal 16, stressing the need to preserve and maintain its content in the future negotiation process.

22. It was emphasized that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, acting upon the advice provided by the Thirteenth Congress, had an important role to play in promoting appropriate follow-up to the relevant components of the post-2015 development agenda within its area of competence.

2. Elements of the draft declaration

23. In order to facilitate the discussion of the elements of the draft declaration, it was explained that a reference document had been prepared by Qatar containing a consolidated version of all the recommendations made at the four regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress.

24. That document provided participants with a comprehensive overview of the recommendations made at the four regional preparatory meetings in a single text that reflected the priorities and concerns of countries and regions and that covered both substantive items and workshop topics.

25. It was mentioned that the governmental expert meeting provided delegations from the States members of the Economic Commission for Europe, which did not

have a regional preparatory meeting, with an initial opportunity to share their views, proposals and recommendations ahead of the informal consultations on the outcome document.

26. The secretariat reminded delegations that the Thirteenth Congress should adopt a single declaration and that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/184, that declaration should contain recommendations reflecting the deliberations of the high-level segment, the discussion of the agenda items and the workshops of the Congress.

27. The discussion regarding the elements to be included in the draft declaration revolved around five main themes: structure, content, follow-up, impact and process.

28. Bearing in mind the overall theme of the Thirteenth Congress and its links to the post-2015 development agenda, speakers called for the declaration to contain a strong political message addressed to the international community at large in order to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice matters into the wider United Nations agenda and to ensure that the content of goal 16 proposed by the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals be preserved in the post-2015 development agenda.

29. Delegations elaborated on their interpretation of "short and concise". The general feeling was that the document should be well structured and use the Congress agenda items (and workshop topics) as a framework, with a view to enhancing the readability of the document and making it understandable to a wider audience. Some speakers stressed the need for flexibility and the importance of having a document that was inclusive and comprehensive and that was structured by cluster.

30. A strong call was also made to strive for a document that was well focused and action-oriented and that would provide a basis for making a real impact.

31. Issues for inclusion in the draft declaration were mentioned, with some delegations making reference to their national priorities and to the need for enhanced international cooperation to combat all forms of crime, including new and emerging ones. The need to strengthen regional and subregional cooperation in combating all forms of crime was also highlighted as an important pillar of crime prevention and criminal justice. Special emphasis was placed on more effective and flexible forms of mutual legal assistance, especially in cases involving the seizure, confiscation, freezing and return of the proceeds of crime.

32. The view was expressed that the listing of crimes was to be avoided and that the draft declaration should focus on general policy matters.

33. The participants in the meeting underscored the importance of a human rights-based approach to persons and victims who come into contact with the criminal justice system, especially groups in vulnerable situations and minorities. In that connection, many speakers emphasized the importance of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and of including in the draft declaration issues such as the treatment of prisoners and persons deprived of their liberty, the right of offenders to education, rehabilitation and reintegration into society, juvenile justice, transitional justice, urban crime, restorative justice and alternative measures to imprisonment.

34. The role played by civil society and the private sector and the relevance of public participation in contributing to effective crime prevention were also emphasized.

35. The participants in the meeting stressed that, to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials, it was crucial to provide technical assistance, build capacity, exchange best practices and share information at the national, regional and international levels. In that connection, it was stressed that, for many developing countries, capacity-building and technical assistance were crucial for helping them to comply with obligations stemming from the ratification of or accession to international legal instruments.

36. It was also noted that, during the process of negotiating the Doha declaration, the spirit of Vienna should be preserved, including in the informal consultations leading to the finalization of the text of the declaration. In that regard, it was emphasized that the spirit of Vienna should be employed in such a manner as to facilitate, not block, consensus.

3. Outcome of the meeting

37. The participants in the meeting agreed that the present summary should be disseminated as widely as possible to ensure that Member States not present at the meeting would be informed of the discussions. In response, the Government of Qatar explained that it would transmit the summary to both the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the General Assembly.

38. The participants in the meeting requested the Government of Qatar to prepare, in cooperation with UNODC, a preliminary document for the development of the draft declaration to guide the informal consultations to be held in Vienna following the next scheduled intersessional meeting on 6 November 2014. In that regard, it was also suggested that such a document be circulated prior to the first round of informal consultations. It was also suggested that a discussion on the way forward be held during the informal consultations, in order to better structure the outcome of the consultations.

4. List of participants

39. The following countries participated in the meeting: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United States of America and Uruguay.

Enclosure I

Governmental expert meeting on preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Doha, 27-29 September 2014)

Agenda

Saturday, 27 September 2014	
9.30 a.m.	Official registration
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	Welcome and opening of the meeting
	Introduction of the draft report on the contribution that the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, considering its main theme, could make to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda
	General discussion and feedback on the report
1-3 p.m.	Lunch break
3-6 p.m.	General discussion and feedback on the report (*continued*)
Sunday, 28 September 2014	
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	Elements of the draft political declaration
1-3 p.m.	Lunch break
3-6.30 p.m.	Elements of the draft political declaration (*continued*)
Monday, 29 September 2014	
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	Conclusions and the way forward
1-3 p.m.	Lunch and visit to the Qatar National Convention Centre

Enclosure II

Governmental expert meeting on preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Doha, 27-29 September 2014)

Concept note

Introduction

The Government of the State of Qatar wishes to provide opportunities for Member States to engage in the substantive preparations of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in order to ensure that the Congress fulfils the mandate given to it by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the General Assembly.

This governmental expert meeting brings together experts from the regional groups and members of the Bureau of the Commission to contribute to the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress by holding a debate on elements for inclusion in the draft declaration in advance of the Congress and by providing additional input to the draft report on the contribution of the Congress to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda.

Substantive background and mandates

Post-2015 development agenda

At the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (12-16 May 2014), many speakers noted that the Thirteenth Congress would take place on the threshold of the United Nations work on the post-2015 development agenda and acknowledged that the Congress would offer a unique opportunity to place at centre stage the role of the criminal justice system in promoting the rule of law and in support of sustainable development.

Also at the twenty-third session, the Commission recommended the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a draft resolution entitled "The Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda" (E/CN.15/2014/L.14/Rev.1).

By adopting that resolution, the Economic and Social Council would invite Member States, international organizations and all relevant stakeholders to provide to UNODC their views regarding the contribution that the Thirteenth Congress, considering its main theme, could make to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, while respecting the process established by the General Assembly, and would request UNODC to report to the Congress on that matter.

Elaboration of a draft declaration as outcome of the Congress

In paragraph 5 of its resolution 68/185, the General Assembly decided that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Thirteenth Congress should adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration, and that the declaration should contain the major

recommendations reflecting and emerging from the deliberations of the high-level segment, as well as the discussion of the agenda items and the workshops.

In paragraph 21 of that same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Commission to accord sufficient time at its twenty-third session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress, to finalize in a timely manner all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At the twenty-third session of the Commission, several speakers discussed the forthcoming consultations for the elaboration of a draft declaration in advance of the Thirteenth Congress. The need to ensure the inclusive nature of the consultations on the draft and to engage, at an early stage, other organizations and entities were also highlighted.

Also at the twenty-third session, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly entitled "Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" (E/CN.15/2014/L.7/Rev.1).

By adopting that resolution, the General Assembly would note with appreciation the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress and take note of the discussion guide prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress.

In addition, the Assembly would acknowledge the relevance of the regional preparatory meetings, which have examined the substantive items of the agenda and the workshop topics of the Thirteenth Congress and made action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft declaration to be adopted by the Thirteenth Congress.

Moreover, the Assembly would request the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to begin, in accordance with Assembly resolution 68/185, the preparation of a short and concise draft declaration reflecting the theme of the Thirteenth Congress, at intersessional meetings to be held well in advance of the Congress, taking into account the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings and consultations with relevant organizations and entities.

Objectives of the governmental expert meeting

The governmental expert meeting aims to allow government experts to review the following:

(a) The draft report on the contribution that the Thirteenth Congress, considering its main theme, could make to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. In that regard, the Government of the State of Qatar has asked the secretariat to have the draft report ready for the meeting, so as to enable the governmental experts to provide feedback and inputs towards its finalization. Given the high importance attached the post-2015 development agenda, it is particularly important that the report benefit from the perspectives of Member States and that it

reflect, in a comprehensive manner, the issues that Member States consider to be pertinent;

(b) In accordance with past practice, the host country normally takes the lead in organizing informal consultations prior to the congress, with a view to preparing a draft of the final declaration that is as close as possible to being completed. Therefore, an additional objective of the governmental expert meeting is to identify key elements of a first draft to be used as the basis for the informal consultations. Pursuant to draft resolution E/CN.15/2014/L.7/Rev.1 and General Assembly resolutions 68/185 and 56/119, the declaration should be based on the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings and other input from the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, it should be short and concise and it should reflect the theme of the Congress.

Annex to the letter dated 6 October from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I felt the need to communicate in writing with you, so soon after our last meeting in New York, in order to bring to your attention some recent developments that are not compatible with the smooth continuation of the talks on the Cyprus problem. They have the potential to destroy the efforts of creating a good and positive environment and to actually derail the whole negotiating process. It is regrettable that these developments come at a time when your new Special Adviser on Cyprus is trying to set the necessary conditions and framework for the resumption of the talks and for substantial negotiations.

I refer to the latest decision by the Turkish Government to illegally interfere in the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cyprus. More precisely, the Turkish scientific ship *Barbaros Hayreddin Pasa*, accompanied by two other support vessels, will carry out a seismic survey from 20 October to 30 December 2014 in the southern sea of Cyprus and more specifically in blocks 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9 of the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cyprus. For that purpose, Turkey already issued a navigational telex directive, through which it designated certain areas of the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cyprus as reserved.

It is worth noting that blocks 2, 3 and 9 have been assigned by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to the Eni and Kogas companies for exploration and exploitation of possible hydrocarbon reserves in the seabed subsoil. Suffice it to add that Eni and Kogas have already commenced a drilling operation in block 9 in order to explore the possibility of the existence of hydrocarbon reserves, in accordance with an agreement they signed with the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

This is the culmination of a continued provocative policy of disputing and interfering with the sovereign rights of the Republic of Cyprus in its exclusive economic zone through the exploration and exploitation of this zone's natural resources in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

It is recalled that this provocative policy included, apart from continued verbal threats and rhetoric, the harassment of vessels performing lawful activities authorized by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, by Turkish warships and military aircraft, and unlawful seismic surveys within the western exclusive economic zone of Cyprus by Turkish vessels.

However, this is the first time that Turkey decided to escalate its provocation and directly carry out a seismic survey in specific blocks, some of which have been assigned to international companies (blocks 2, 3 and 9), within the southern part of the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cyprus.

I would like to recall that the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Cyprus was proclaimed in 2004 and that proclamation was done in accordance with international law, thus ensuring the Republic's exclusive sovereign rights and jurisdiction in relation to that area.

The foregoing Turkish intentions as well as their timing give rise to grave concerns. They point to the increasingly aggressive nature of Turkey's actions in areas in the eastern Mediterranean under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cyprus.

Their timing, in the midst of a process aiming to reunify the island, serves only to undermine the process and to raise more doubts as to Turkey's commitment to it. In addition, these intentions contribute towards the increase of the overall tension in the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

So far, I have provided you with ample proof of my goodwill and good faith in pursuing the negotiations for the settlement of the Cyprus problem and the efforts for a negotiated solution, as soon as possible. But in order to be successful in that endeavour, all sides should be able to show the same kind of commitment and determination. Unfortunately, this does not seem to be the case with the Turkish side, as proven by the above-mentioned latest decisions and intended actions.

Negotiating under constant threat and blackmail that undermine all efforts to create the good environment necessary for a successful outcome of the negotiations for the settlement of the Cyprus problem is not just counterproductive. It also has a negative effect on public opinion, which should be able to support our effort for a settlement and needs to be convinced that confidence and trust between the sides could and should be restored. Unfortunately, these latest decisions and intentions of the Turkish Government do not contribute towards that aim; on the contrary, they run counter to it.

Therefore, given the Turkish threats and blackmail, I am obliged to suspend my participation in the meetings with Mr. Eroglu, under the aegis of Espen Eide, on 9 and 10 October, to allow time for you and other Governments, friends of your good offices mission, to convince Turkey to reconsider.

I am very well aware of your personal interest in the settlement of the Cyprus problem, for which we are grateful. I do recall that during our last meeting in New York, you expressed your willingness to approach Turkey in order to convince Ankara to substantially contribute towards the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

I would thus kindly request your intervention in an effort to convince the Turkish Government not to go ahead with the realization of the intended seismic survey described above, or any other interference and violation of the sovereign rights of Cyprus in its exclusive economic zone, as such a realization would strike a heavy blow against the negotiations for the settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Moreover, your success in convincing Turkey to refrain from carrying out its intentions will be a great contribution towards decreasing tension and creating conditions of stability in the already volatile region of the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

(*Signed*) Nicos **Anastasiades**

United Nations A/69/426–S/2014/719

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda items 32 and 107

Prevention of armed conflict

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 3 October 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit the following information.

The Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan stated yesterday that his policy on Syria was focused on changing the Syrian regime. In that context, he submitted to Parliament a memorandum that would authorize the Government to take military action inside Syria and make Turkey a base for military aggression against the country, citing the pretexts of counter-terrorism and Turkish national security.

The stated course of action of the Turkish Government is a bare-faced violation of the Charter of the United Nations, which sets forth the principles of respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. It constitutes an explicit attack on a founder member of the United Nations. The international community and, in particular, the Security Council must take action to curb the adventurism of the Turkish leadership, which poses a threat to regional and international peace and security.

Since the outset of the current crisis in Syria, the Turkish Government has done all that it can to exacerbate the situation and to undermine Syria's exemplary stability and harmony.

In the light of the principles of neighbourly relations between States, and the historic relations between the Turkish and Syrian peoples, Turkey ought to have helped Syria to overcome the crisis. Instead, the Turkish Government has become the main linchpin of the armed terrorist groups, whose extremist religious ideology it shares.

The Turkish leadership has offered all forms of political, military and logistical support to the armed terrorist groups. It has harboured, funded, trained and

armed terrorists from over 83 States, facilitating their passage into Syria. Turkey has thus become a vital base for the terrorists who have struck the country. The Turkish Government bears fundamental responsibility for every drop of blood that the groups have spilled in Syria.

The Turkish Government has not only killed Syrians and destroyed their towns and villages; it has lashed out against the country's development and all that Syrians have achieved with their own sweat and blood. It has dismantled and removed Syrian factories and workshops, acting with the full cooperation of armed terrorist gangs. In one of the most striking examples of its collusion with the gangs, the Turkish leadership has bought Syrian oil that was stolen by Islamic State in the Levant (ISIL) and other terrorist groups.

The Turkish Government continues to fully support armed terrorist groups, including ISIL and the Nusrah Front, in flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014). It can therefore make no claim to being a partner in combating terrorism. It bears fundamental responsibility for the growth of terrorist activity, and its ties to the terrorist groups have been documented. The charade of the abduction and release of Turkish consular officials in Mosul is the most telling sign of the deep partnership between the Government of the Justice and Development Party and the ISIL gangs.

The Syrian people has been steadfast in the face of killings, and has made great sacrifices. It has the exclusive right to choose its leaders and determine its future, and has expressed its will through the presidential elections. Under no circumstances will it allow the Turkish Government, or any other Government, to intervene in its affairs. More than ever before, the people is resolute in standing up to all plots against its unity and integrity. It will protect its sovereignty and its independent national choice.

By adopting reckless policies and openly attacking Syria, the Turkish leadership has been instrumental in perpetuating the crisis in Syria and the shedding of Syrian blood. It has endangered peace and security throughout the region and the world, and Turkey will not be spared the consequences. The international community and the Security Council must take a genuine stand and adopt a firm, responsible position. They must curb the Turkish Government's destructive approach, and prevail on it to comply with Security Council resolutions and end its unfettered support for the armed terrorist groups. They must insist that Turkey bring an end to its interference in the internal affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 32 and 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haydar Ali **Ahmad**
Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 24 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed in August 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador

14-62366 (E) 221014 271014

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Annex to the identical letters dated 24 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 August 2014	0800	From within occupied Palestinian territory at point B50-1, opposite the town of Marun al-Ra's, 14 Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence and installed concertina wire over a distance of 200 metres between the technical fence and the Blue Line, without crossing the latter. They departed into occupied territory at 1315 hours.
2 August 2014	1500	Outside the town of Habbariyah, in the locality of Saddanah, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising three soldiers violated the line of withdrawal by a distance of some 200 metres near observation point OP3 of the Indian contingent in a vain attempt to abduct the shepherd Khidr Atwi while he was grazing his herd. The shepherd fled with his herd in the direction of the town of Shab'a.
	1645	Outside the town of Habbariyah, in the locality of Jabal al-Rus, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising five soldiers violated the line of withdrawal by a distance of some 200 metres in a vain attempt to abduct the shepherd Khidr Nab'ah, who fled in the direction of the town of Shab'a. The incident was witnessed by soldiers from the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) stationed at observation point OP4.
3 August 2014	0930 1010	From within occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Ayta al-Sha'b, the Israeli enemy used an excavator to repair the dirt road along the technical fence. The arm of the device crossed the fence several times, without crossing the Blue Line.
	1035	Outside the town of Habbariyah, in the locality of Saddanah, an Israeli enemy group comprising 11 soldiers, including three officers holding the ranks of Major General, Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, violated the line of withdrawal by a distance of some 20 metres within Lebanese territory, entering observation point 3 of the Indian contingent of UNIFIL. The enemy soldiers spoke with the members of the contingent before departing into occupied territory at 1045 hours.
	1120	At point BP12, in Ayta al-Sha'b, an Israeli enemy soldier trained his rifle on a team of the Observer Group Lebanon.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 August 2014	1327	Israeli enemy forces used an excavator to clear grass between the technical fence and the Blue Line opposite the town of Mays al-Jabal, near point B68-2. The arm of the excavator crossed the Blue Line.
5 August 2014	1050 1055	Israeli enemy forces used an excavator to clear grass between the technical fence and the Blue Line opposite the town of Mays al-Jabal, near point B66. The arm of the excavator crossed the Blue Line by a distance of approximately one metre. The incident was witnessed by the Nepalese contingent of UNIFIL.
6 August 2014	0800	From within occupied Palestinian territory, between points B63 and B64, opposite Mays al-Jabal, the Israeli enemy used an excavator to repair the dirt road along the technical fence. The arm of the device crossed the fence, without crossing the Blue Line.
	2340	The Israeli enemy fired a flare near the Bastarah farm, within Lebanese territory. The incident was witnessed by UNIFIL.
	2345	The Israeli enemy fired four flares over the Ramta and Summaqah positions within the occupied Shab'a Farms.
7 August 2014	0630	From within occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Lebanese Army Wazzani observation point OP4, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising 11 soldiers, a Merkava tank and a dog crossed the technical fence and reached the river bank in the direction of pole No. 40. At 0700 hours, the tank and the soldiers departed into occupied territory.
	2340	The Israeli enemy fired a flare shell near the Bastarah farm, within Lebanese territory. The incident was witnessed by UNIFIL.
8 August 2014	1550	On the outskirts of Shab'a town, in the locality of Birkat al-Naqqar within Lebanese territory, an Israeli enemy patrol fired shots at civilian As'ad Hamdan while he was grazing his flock. He was not wounded.
	1655	On the outskirts of Shab'a town, three Israeli enemy soldiers violated the line of withdrawal by a distance of some 20 metres into Lebanese territory, advancing on observation point OP3 of the Indian contingent of UNIFIL. They addressed the Indian contingent in a loud voice. At 1710 hours, the enemy soldiers departed into occupied territory.
12 August 2014	1015	South of the town of Yarun between points BP17-1 and BP42, the Israeli enemy used a jackhammer mounted on an excavator to clear grass around the technical fence. The arm of the excavator crossed the Blue Line by a distance of about a metre and cut off some oak tree branches within Lebanese territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 August 2014	0920	On the outskirts of Shab'a town, near Birkat al-Naqqar, an Israeli enemy patrol fired shots into the air to frighten the shepherd Mahir Hamdan and his herd away from the site. The patrol then fired a smoke bomb outside the technical fence and called out to him to approach. He fled into Shab'a town.
15 August 2014	1430	On the outskirts of Shab'a town, near point OP3 of the Indian contingent of UNIFIL, an Israeli enemy patrol seized a herd of 350 head of goats belonging to the same shepherd, Mahir Hamdan, and led it into occupied territory.
17 August 2014	1200 1300	Light and medium weapon fire was heard in the vicinity of the Summaqah and Ruwaysat al-Alam positions within the occupied Shab'a Farms.
18 August 2014	0855	Within occupied Palestinian territory, between Jisr al-Ghajar and Maysat opposite the Lebanese Army observation point of Wazzani, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle, an excavator and a white pick-up truck approached and cleared and disposed of grass along the technical fence. The arm of the excavator crossed the fence but did not violate the Blue Line.
19 August 2014	0835	Opposite the Lebanese Army centre of Maysat, between Nakhlah and Maysat, the Israeli enemy used an excavator to clear and dispose of grass surrounding the technical fence. The arm of the excavator crossed the technical fence but did not violate the Blue Line.
21 August 2014	1010	Soldiers from an Israeli enemy patrol opposite Labbunah trained their weapons on a Lebanese Army patrol (Lebanese Intelligence Directorate, southern branch) opposite point BP-4.
22 August 2014	1332	In Hawla opposite point BP33, four Israeli enemy soldiers trained their weapons on civilians within Lebanese territory.
24 August 2014	0811	An Israeli enemy soldier hurled a small object, which landed between the technical fence and the Blue Line. It exploded on impact and emitted a sound resembling a burst of gunfire. It was intended to intimidate a female farmer who was at point BP-31 Mays al-Jabal within Lebanese territory.
	1000	Within occupied territory, opposite Abbasiyah town, an Israeli enemy excavator alongside an enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles, a Land Rover vehicle and a pick-up truck, cleared dry grass and water channels. The arm of the excavator crossed the technical fence in the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
25 August 2014	1750	On the outskirts of Shab'a town, near Birkat al-Naqqar, an Israeli enemy patrol aboard a personnel carrier fired shots at an old guard post between the technical fence and the line of withdrawal.
	2215	Israeli enemy forces fired 20 shells that landed in the area between the Litani river and the area south of the towns of Burj al-Muluk and Dayr Mimas within Lebanese territory. The patrol also fired 18 flares over the area.
28 August 2014	1020	Opposite the town of Yarun at point B42, 10 Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence through the gate and stretched a five-metre black and green plastic tube coating electric cables, from the technical fence to the water channel near the gate. Three of the soldiers then crossed the Blue Line by a distance of about two metres for five minutes. A team from Observer Group Lebanon observed and reported the violation.
31 August 2014	1420	On the outskirts of Shab'a town opposite Birkat al-Naqqar, while two Lebanese shepherds were grazing their herd, the Israeli enemy seized the herd of some 100 head of goats and led it into occupied territory. After a while, the enemy released the herd.
	1630	Tanks, personnel carriers and three Hummer vehicles belonging to the Israeli enemy were observed moving and taking up combat positions around the Ruwaysat al-Alam – Jabal al-Rus position and Birkat al-Naqqar.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 August 2014	2235	From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, 400 metres from the shore, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 August 2014	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0025 hours on 2 August 2014 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1835 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 August 2014	0010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0810 hours over Rumaysh.
	0150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0435 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1835 hours over Rumaysh.
	1710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 0220 hours on 3 August 2014 hours over Naqurah.
3 August 2014	0150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0435 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1945 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Rumaysh.
4 August 2014	0010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2025 hours over Rumaysh.
	2025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0220 hours on 5 August 2014 over Rumaysh.
5 August 2014	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 0325 hours on 6 August 2014 over Rumaysh.
6 August 2014	0255	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1705 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0050 hours on 7 August 2014 over Rumaysh.
7 August 2014	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0010 hours on 8 August 2014 over Rumaysh.
8 August 2014	1650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0020 hours on 9 August 2014 over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 August 2014	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1105 hours over Rumaysh.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2215 hours over Rumaysh.
10 August 2014	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2325 hours over Naqurah.
11 August 2014	0510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1015 hours over Rumaysh.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Rashayya, Hasbayya, Marj Uyun, Bint Jubayl and Tyre before leaving at 2210 hours over Rumaysh.
12 August 2014	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Jubayl, Batrun and Al-Arz before leaving at 1900 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1435	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1515 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 0025 hours on 13 August 2014 over Naqurah.
13 August 2014	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil, Iqlim al-Kharrub and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2040 hours over Naqurah.
14 August 2014	0220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0300 hours on 15 August 2014 over Kafr Killa.
	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1555 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1040	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Naqurah.
	2020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0300 hours on 15 August 2014 over Kafr Killa.
15 August 2014	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1900 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil, Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
16 August 2014	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Zahlah and Baalbek before leaving at 1910 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
17 August 2014	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1630 hours over Naqurah.
18 August 2014	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1905 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1210 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
19 August 2014	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Sidon, Jazzin, the Shuf, Alayh, Tyre, Bint Jubayl and Marj Uyun before leaving at 0130 hours on 20 August 2014 over Rumaysh.
20 August 2014	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2000 hours over Aytarun.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Jubayl, Batrun and the South before leaving at 1630 hours over Naqurah.
	1125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Rashayya, Hasbayya, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0015 hours on 21 August 2014 over Rumaysh.
21 August 2014	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2145 hours over Naqurah.
	1150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the North before leaving at 1805 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
22 August 2014	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1810 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Kafr Killa.
24 August 2014	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Zahlah, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1415 hours over Rumaysh.
	1300	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Sahl al-Jarmaq and shelling Lebanese territory.
26 August 2014	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Zahlah and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1520 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1440 hours over Rumaysh.
27 August 2014	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
28 August 2014	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1405	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1610 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
30 August 2014	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1005 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah.
31 August 2014	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2000 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1400 hours over Rumaysh.
	1205	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1335 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

United Nations A/69/428

General Assembly

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8 October 2014

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 136

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Matthias **Dettling** (Switzerland)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 7 and 8 October 2014. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/69/SR.2 and 3).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions (A/69/11 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on multi-year payment plans (A/69/70).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/68/L.3

4. At its 3rd meeting, on 8 October, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: requests under Article 19 of the Charter" (A/C.5/69/L.3), submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of South Sudan.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/69/L.3 without a vote (see para. 6).

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III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: requests under Article 19 of the Charter

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter V of the report of the Committee on Contributions on its seventy-fourth session,[1]

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirms* its role in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations and the advisory role of the Committee on Contributions in accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

2. *Also reaffirms* its resolution 54/237 C of 23 December 1999;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to bring to the attention of Member States the deadline specified in resolution 54/237 C, including through an early announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations* and through direct communication;

4. *Urges* all Member States requesting exemption under Article 19 of the Charter to submit as much information as possible in support of their requests and to consider submitting such information in advance of the deadline specified in resolution 54/237 C so as to enable the collation of any additional detailed information that may be necessary;

5. *Agrees* that the failure of the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Somalia to pay the full minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 of the Charter was due to conditions beyond their control;

6. *Decides* that the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Somalia shall be permitted to vote in the General Assembly until the end of its sixty-ninth session.

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/69/11 and Add.1).

United Nations A/69/429

General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 74 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 7 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith China's position on the so-called "Triple Action Plan" of the Philippines to address the South China Sea issue (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 74 (a).

(*Signed*) Liu Jieyi
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
People's Republic of China

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Annex to the letter dated 7 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

China's position on the so-called "Triple Action Plan" of the Philippines to address the South China Sea issue

With regard to the untrue statements and groundless accusations against China in the letter of the Philippines and its annex (A/69/401), the Chinese side has to make the necessary response to clarify the facts.

1. Huangyan Island is an inherent part of the territory of China. According to a series of international treaties that set out the limits of the territory of the Philippines, Huangyan Island has never been within the territory of the Philippines. In April 2012, a Philippine naval warship harassed by force Chinese fishermen conducting regular operations in the waters around Huangyan Island. China was compelled to take measures to enhance its administration of Huangyan Island and its surrounding waters.

2. The Philippines has illegally occupied a number of the islands and reefs of China's Nansha Islands since the 1970s and has constructed and upgraded airports, wharves, schools and other facilities on them. In recent years, the Philippines has also attempted to build fixed facilities on Ren'ai Reef, carrying out additional reef occupation. Should such a move by the Philippines be allowed to go unchecked, it would constitute a perilous precedent.

3. According to relevant international and domestic laws, in order to protect fishery resources and the marine environment, the Chinese Government is entitled and obligated to take relevant administrative measures.

4. The Philippines has engaged in long-term unilateral oil and gas exploitation activities in part of the waters disputed by China and the Philippines. The Chinese side is firmly opposed to this. At the same time, China has exercised the utmost restraint, and not conducted any oil and gas exploration in the disputed waters.

5. The Philippines announced its air defence identification zone back in the 1950s. China has made no announcement of such a zone in the South China Sea.

6. The Philippines asserts that China claims sovereignty over nearly the entire South China Sea through the nine-dash line. That is a complete distortion of China's position. China's position on the South China Sea issue is clear and consistent. China's sovereignty and relevant rights and claims in the South China Sea have been formed over the long course of history, and upheld by successive Chinese Governments. While resolutely upholding its sovereignty and relevant rights in the South China Sea, China has remained committed to resolving the disputes, on the basis of respect for historical facts and international law, through negotiation with the sovereign countries directly concerned, and to upholding the freedom and safety of navigation in the South China Sea.

7. In disregard of the fact that the essence of the disputes between China and the Philippines concerns sovereignty over islands and reefs and the delimitation of maritime boundaries, the Philippines has initiated international arbitration against China and abused the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in breach

of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea and agreements between China and the Philippines in relevant bilateral documents to resolve their territorial and jurisdictional disputes through friendly consultations and negotiations China has expressed on many occasions its position of non-acceptance of and non-participation in the aforementioned arbitration.

It is therefore abundantly clear that on the South China Sea issue, China has abided by law, been reasonable and exercised restraint. It is the Philippines that has been bent on provocation.

It must also be pointed out that the root cause of the disputes between China and the Philippines in the South China Sea is the illegal occupation of a number of the islands and reefs of China's Nansha Islands since the 1970s by the Philippines in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the basic norms governing international relations. China has been firmly opposed to this illegal occupation by the Philippines. At the same time, bearing in mind the larger picture of China-Philippines relations and regional peace and stability, China has demonstrated the utmost restraint and goodwill, and remained committed to resolving the disputes through bilateral consultations and negotiations.

The Philippines' "Triple Action Plan" to address the South China Sea issue and its unwarranted accusations against China's activities within the scope of its sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction are completely groundless and misleading, and will only further complicate and aggravate the situation. The Philippine plan, if put into practice, will undermine the sanctity and efficacy of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, cast a shadow over and impede the implementation of the Declaration and the consultations on a "code of conduct", and impair efforts to uphold peace and stability in the South China Sea, promote maritime cooperation and resolve relevant disputes.

China agrees with and advocates the "dual track" approach proposed by countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to address the South China Sea issue, i.e., that specific disputes are resolved through negotiations between the parties directly concerned, while China and ASEAN countries work together to maintain peace and stability in the South China Sea. Being fully consistent with the spirit enshrined in the Declaration, this approach represents the only right path to properly handling and seeking a just and durable solution to the South China Sea issue. China will remain committed to the comprehensive and effective implementation of the Declaration, work together with the relevant parties to manage differences, promote maritime cooperation and joint development, and transform the South China Sea into "a sea of peace, friendship and cooperation".

United Nations A/69/430

General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 13 (a)
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields: integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Letter dated 7 October 2014 from the Chargée d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Gabon to the United Nations and the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking continue to grow at an alarming rate. Many countries, above all in Africa, are increasingly suffering from their adverse impacts, which affect all three pillars of the United Nations: human rights, peace and security, and development.

It is against this background that Germany and Gabon have jointly organized another high-level event on the theme "Poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking: towards joint action by the international community". The event was held on 26 September 2014, in the margins of the general debate of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly. It was hosted by the President of the Gabonese Republic, H.E. Ali Bongo Ondimba, and by the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, H.E. Frank-Walter Steinmeier.

Heads of State and other high-level representatives of United Nations Member States, as well as senior representatives of international organizations, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, attended the event. The President of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, H.E. Sam Kutesa, and the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, H.E. Jan Eliasson, delivered statements. The event was moderated by the Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, John E. Scanlon.

The meeting produced a number of important proposals for an enhanced engagement of the United Nations and its Member States with regard to poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking. Given the global relevance of the issue, we believe that the Member States of the United Nations might be interested in the outcome of

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the meeting. Therefore, we have the pleasure to transmit to you herewith the moderator's summary (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13 (a).

(*Signed*) Harald **Braun**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

(*Signed*) Marianne **Bibalou**
Ambassador
Chargée d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the letter dated 7 October 2014 from the Chargée d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Gabon to the United Nations and the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

High-level discussion: "Poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking: towards joint action by the international community"

A joint event of the Gabonese Republic and Federal Republic of Germany
United Nations Headquarters, New York, 26 September 2014

I. Welcome and opening remarks by co-Hosts

H.E. Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of the Gabonese Republic
H.E. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany

II. Statements

H.E. Sam Kutesa, President of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly
H.E. Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

III. Discussion: interventions

Representatives of Member States (including Heads of State and ministers), international organizations, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations made interventions.

Moderator's Summary

Moderator, John E. Scanlon, Secretary-General of the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (CITES)

1. There was overwhelming support for Gabon and Germany bringing this matter to the margins of the General Assembly for the second time[a] and some called for a third event to be held in September 2015.

2. The change in the scale and nature of illegal wildlife trade was seen as presenting a pressing global problem that requires shared solutions at all levels, recognizing that no one country, region or agency working alone will be able to succeed. In this context, the need for an enhanced collective effort within and between States, regions and agencies was highlighted. This included working across source, transit and destination States and tackling both demand and supply.

There was wide acceptance that poaching and illegal wildlife trade is a multi-faceted issue encompassing development, economic, environmental, social

[a] High-level panel discussion "Poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking: a multidimensional crime and a growing challenge to the international community"; see: www.cites.org/eng/news/sg/2013/20130926_unga_side-event.

and security dimensions, with some noting links to the rule of law and others referencing paragraph 203 of the outcome document of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex).

Several noted that illegal wildlife trade threatens the three pillars of the United Nations: peace and security, sustainable development and human rights.

Some stressed the need for additional financial resources.

3. A leadership role for the United Nations was widely supported, and several called for a Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue. Wide support was expressed for a dedicated, action-oriented General Assembly resolution on the issue. Someone also suggested that the Secretary-General present an annual report to the General Assembly on the contributions made by United Nations agencies. Several noted the links to the sustainable development goals and supported an inclusion of the issue in the post-2015 development agenda.

4. The fact that good progress is being made in combating illegal wildlife trade in certain areas was acknowledged, and it was noted that more needed to be done.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was widely recognized as the principal legal instrument, and some referenced the importance of meeting their commitments under the Convention and the measures they are taking to do so.

The collaborative initiative the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime[b] was referenced as providing coordinated enforcement support to countries and regions.

The existing contribution of the United Nations to the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime, as well as the work of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was recognized and particular initiatives were highlighted, including on rural livelihoods, the rule of law and the use of modern criminal investigative techniques.

Several stressed the importance of not duplicating the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and other existing efforts.

Some made positive references to the declaration of 3 March as World Wildlife Day (which was supported at the 2013 event hosted by Gabon and Germany).[c]

5. Specific examples were provided of the impacts of illegal wildlife trade, including the loss of tourism benefits, on local communities and their livelihoods, and on ecological integrity, and one participant referred to the need for people to negotiate a peace with nature.

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[b] International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime comprises the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization.

[c] On 20 December 2013, the General Assembly, at its sixty-eighth session, decided to proclaim 3 March the day of the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora as World Wildlife Day; see www.wildlifeday.org/.

The involvement of transnational organized criminals, and in some regions heavily armed rebel militia, was noted, and many stressed the importance of good enforcement and treating wildlife crime as a serious crime. One participant referred to a possible Protocol under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Some referred to the recent destruction of confiscated ivory and rhino horn across multiple continents, as a means of focusing attention on curbing the demand for illegally traded wildlife.

The need to focus efforts on providing support to those people who are serving in the frontlines was stressed by some, and one participant highlighted the impacts on rangers who are being injured and killed in the field and another referred to poachers tearing local communities apart.

6. Reference was made by some to the African-led Elephant Protection Initiative, and more States were encouraged to join; reference was also made to the African Elephant Conference, the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade and the Clinton Global Initiative, and several participants highlighted the valuable role played by United Nations Goodwill Ambassadors for public outreach and future opportunities to deploy these Ambassadors.